

TERMS OF THE "AMERICAN"  
H. B. MASSER, PUBLISHERS AND  
JOSEPH EISELY, PROPRIETORS.  
H. B. MASSER, Editor.  
Office in Centre Alley, in the rear of H. Mas-  
ser's Store.

THE "AMERICAN" is published every Satur-  
day at TWO DOLLARS per annum to be  
paid half yearly in advance. No paper discon-  
tinued till all arrears are paid.  
No subscriptions received for a less period than  
six months. All communications or letters on  
business relating to the office, to insure attention,  
must be POST PAID.

## Boot & Shoe ESTABLISHMENT.

DANIEL DRUCKEMILLER,  
At his Old Establishment, in Market Street,  
Sunbury.

(OPPOSITE THE RED LION HOTEL.)  
RETURNS his thanks for past favors, and re-  
spectfully informs his friends and the public  
generally, that he continues to manufacture or  
order, in the nearest and latest style.

### CHEAP BOOTS AND SHOES.

warranted of the best material, and made by the  
most experienced workmen. He also keeps on  
hand a general assortment of fashionable Boots for  
gentlemen, together with a large stock of fashion-  
able gentlemen's, boys', ladies' and child's Shoes,  
all of which have been made under his own im-  
mediate inspection, and are of the best material and  
workmanship, which he will sell low for cash.  
In addition to the above, he has just received  
from Philadelphia a large and extensive supply of  
Boots, Shoes, &c. of all descriptions, which he also  
offers for cash, cheaper than ever before offered in  
this place. He respectfully invites his old custom-  
ers, and others, to call and examine for them-  
selves.  
Respecting done with neatness and dispatch.  
Sunbury, August 15th, 1846.

### REMOVAL.

JOHN H. PURDY,  
RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and  
customers, that he has removed his stock of  
goods to the Stone House, on Market square, former-  
ly occupied by Mr. Wm. Dewart, where he will  
be happy to serve his old customers and the pub-  
lic generally, on as good terms, and at as low prices  
as can be had elsewhere.  
A large assortment of Groceries, Dry Goods,  
and Queensware, constantly on hand.  
June 27th, 1846.

### WHOLESALE & RETAIL HAT & CAP WAREHOUSE.

No. 304, Market Street, above 5th, South side,  
PHILADELPHIA.  
THE subscriber respectfully call the atten-  
tion of their friends and do not to their large  
and well assorted stock of Hats and Caps of every  
description, well adapted for the spring trade. Be-  
ing made of the best material and by the most ex-  
perienced workmen, they feel confident to give un-  
der every satisfaction to all who may favor them with  
a trial, as they offer to sell as low as any house in  
the city.  
BARFLOTT & BLYNN.  
Philadelphia, January 3, 1846.

### PIANOS.

THE SUBSCRIBER has been appointed agent  
for the sale of CONRAD MEYER'S CELE-  
BRATED PREMIUM ROSE WOOD  
PIANOS, at this place. These Pianos have a plain,  
massive and beautiful exterior finish, and, for depth  
and sweetness of tone, and elegance of workman-  
ship, are not surpassed by any in the United States.  
The following is a recommendation from Capt.  
HARRIS, a celebrated performer, and himself a man-  
ufacturer:  
A CARD.  
Having had the pleasure of trying the excel-  
lent Piano Fortes manufactured by Mr. Meyer, and  
studied at the late exhibition of the Franklin In-  
stitute, I feel it due to the true merit of the maker  
to declare that these instruments are quite equal  
in some respects even superior, to all the Piano  
Fortes I saw at the capitals of Europe, and  
during a sojourn of two years at Paris.  
These Pianos will be sold at the manufacturer's  
sweet Philadelphia prices, if not something lower.  
Persons are requested to call and examine for  
themselves, at the residence of the subscriber,  
Sunbury, May 17, 1845. H. B. MASSER.

### Counterfeiters'

### DEATH BLOW.

The public will please observe that no Brand-  
reth Pills are genuine, unless the box has three  
labels upon it, (the top, the side and the bottom)  
each containing a fac-simile signature of my hand-  
writing, thus—D. BRANDRETH, M. D.—These  
labels are engraved on steel, beautifully designed,  
and done at an expense of over \$2,000.—Therefore  
it will be seen that the only thing necessary to  
procure the medicine in its purity, is to observe these  
labels.  
Remember the top, the side, and the bottom.  
The following respective persons are duly autho-  
rized, and hold  
CERTIFICATES OF AGENCY  
For the sale of Brandreth's Vegetable Universal  
Pills.  
Northumberland county: Milton—Magdry &  
Shumlin; Sunbury—H. B. Masser, M. E. Wente-  
land—Inland & Metcalf; Northampton—Wm.  
Greath, Geo. Coatsworth—J. & J. White.  
Union County: New Berlin—Bogart & Win-  
ter; Selingsgrove—George Gundund, Middle-  
burg—Isaac Smith; Beaverstown—David Hubler,  
Alamaburg—Wm. J. May, Millburg—Hensch  
& Ray; Hatfield—Daniel Long, Freeburg—  
J. & F. C. Moyer; Lewisburg—Wells & Green.  
Columbia county: Danville—E. B. Reynolds  
& Co. Berwick—Shuman & Rutenhouse, Car-  
wissa—C. G. Brots, Bloomsburg—John R.  
Ayer, Jersey Town—Levi Biesel, Washington  
Twp.—McClay, Limestone—Bailey & McNeish.  
Observe that each Agent has an Engraved Cer-  
tificate of Agency, containing a representation of  
BRANDRETH'S Manufacture at King Sing-  
ing, and upon which will also be seen exact copies  
of the new labels now used upon the Brandreth Pills  
boxes.  
Philadelphia, office No. 8, North 8th Street.  
D. BRANDRETH, M. D.  
June 24th, 1843.

### George J. Weaver, ROPE MAKER & SHIP CHANDLER.

AS constantly on hand, a general assort-  
ment of Cordage, Seines, a general assort-  
ment of Ropes, Fishing Ropes, White Ropes, Manil-  
a Ropes, Trawl Lines for Canal Boats. Also,  
a complete assortment of Seine Twines, Ac. such as  
Lump, Shad and Herring Twine, Best Patent Gill  
Twine, Cotton Shad and Herring Twine, Shoe  
Twine, Ac. Also, Red Cord, Plough Lines,  
Hobbs, Traces, Cotton and Linen Carpet Chains,  
&c., all of which he will dispose of on reasonable  
terms.  
Philadelphia, November 13, 1842.

# SUNBURY AMERICAN.

## AND SHAMOKIN JOURNAL.

Absolute acquiescence in the decisions of the majority, the vital principle of Republics, from which there is no appeal but to force, the vital principle and immediate parent of despotism.—JERVISON.

By Masser & Eisely.

Sunbury, Northumberland Co. Pa. Saturday, Jan. 23, 1847.

Vol. 7--No. 15--Whole No. 353

### PRICES OF ADVERTISING.

1 square 1 insertion	50 cts
1 do 2 do	75 cts
1 do 3 do	1 00
1 do 4 do	1 25
1 do 5 do	1 50
1 do 6 do	1 75
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1 do 8 do	2 25
1 do 9 do	2 50
1 do 10 do	2 75
1 do 11 do	3 00
1 do 12 do	3 25
1 do 13 do	3 50
1 do 14 do	3 75
1 do 15 do	4 00
1 do 16 do	4 25
1 do 17 do	4 50
1 do 18 do	4 75
1 do 19 do	5 00
1 do 20 do	5 25
1 do 21 do	5 50
1 do 22 do	5 75
1 do 23 do	6 00
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1 do 25 do	6 50
1 do 26 do	6 75
1 do 27 do	7 00
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1 do 29 do	7 50
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1 do 45 do	11 50
1 do 46 do	11 75
1 do 47 do	12 00
1 do 48 do	12 25
1 do 49 do	12 50
1 do 50 do	12 75

### IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

Santa Anna Elected President of the Republic—Capture of Laguna by Com. Perry—The Official Account of the Action at Los Angeles.

Late from the Army.  
Gen. Worth at Saitillo—Safety of Gen. Worth—Gen. Taylor about to return home—Later from Tampico.

By the Southern mail we have later dates from the army, which reached New Orleans by the arrival there of the steamship Alabama. She left the Brazos on the 3d, at which date there was no news of especial interest from Saitillo, from which it is inferred that the danger of an attack was not so imminent as supposed, when Gen. Worth's express was despatched. The remains of Watson, Ridgely, and other Baltimoreans, had arrived at New Orleans. Lieut. Bayle, of Washington, died on the passage. The dates from Matamoros are to the 1st inst. Since the last dates rumors of battles, marches and countermarches, Wood's column cut off, Worth's division driven back to Monterey from Saitillo, that he and General Taylor were shut up in Monterey, have prevailed.

Gen. Scott and his staff left two days previous in great haste for Camargo. On going up the river, they met a steamer with a mail, bringing intelligence that part of the corps of observation belonging to Santa Anna's Army had been near Parras, where Wood was, and that Wood had joined Worth at Saitillo. Twigg's and Quitman, as per previous accounts. Gen. Patterson's division had crossed the river San Fernan five days previous, and would soon be at his destination. General Taylor, it was thought, would, no doubt, return home as soon as Gen. Scott takes command. When Gen. Patterson reaches Victoria, all the passes to San Luis will be shut up.

Advices have been received from Tampico to the 30th ult. Every thing was then quiet and orderly. The barque Ivanhoe, from New York, had arrived at Tampico with the company of artillery under Captain Magruder, and were at once marched into camp. Mr. Chase, the former Consul, had been appointed Collector of the Customs at Tampico. The rumors of attacks upon Tampico were considered as only Mexican tales. Great competition exists among the pilots; their rates are \$5 per foot in and \$4 out. Two associations of pilots are in existence, one Mexican and the other American.

A slip from Norfolk has been received here, dated yesterday. The steamship Mississippi had arrived there from Anton Lizardo, which place she left on the 20th ult. On the 20th Dec. Com. Perry, with several vessels, took possession of Laguna, and destroyed the guns and munitions of war found in the port and town. Com. Sands, with two vessels, had been left in charge. On the Alvarado, the Mississippi captured the Mexican scho. Ametia, and sent her to New Orleans. Parser Crosby had been killed on board the Vixen by accidentally falling from aloft.

Santa Anna has been declared by the new Congress as duly elected President of the Republic. From a further examination of the files of Mexican papers, it appears that no direct action was had upon the subject of the war by the Mexican Congress. The Mexican papers convey the impression that San Luis is to be the great battle ground of the war. The official accounts of events at Los Angeles, on the Pacific, in relation to the action of the 27th September, states that 27 Americans were made prisoners and three wounded. One Mexican was killed, but no Americans. The conquerors then laid siege to the city of the Angels, and on the 30th September the town capitulated to Flores.

The terms of the surrender are drawn up with as much care and deliberation as that of Monterey, and are detailed at length in the New Orleans papers.  
Gen. Jessup, and his staff together with 210 sick and discharged soldiers, came passengers in the Alabama.

THE SAN PEDRO COMPANY.—A letter has been received here, from an officer of the San Pedro expedition, on the Spanish Main, engaged in procuring money from the wreck of the Spanish man of war, "San Pedro." It is dated Dec. 15th, and states that all hands are well, and are most successfully engaged in raising money from the wreck, by means of the diving bell.  
About \$5000 had been recovered prior to the 15th ult., and the amount was being daily increased. About \$50,000 were obtained on the two former expeditions, and it is supposed that there are over \$1,000,000, in coin and bullion, in the wreck, which it is anticipated will be recovered.

TAKEN FOR A GOOD LOOKING MAN.—"Col. W. is a fine looking man, ain't he?" asked a friend of ours. "Yes," replied another, "I was taken for him once." "You? why you are as ugly as sin." "I don't care for that! I endured his note, and was taken for him by the Sheriff."

### The Rumors from the Rio Grand.

The following letter from Gen. Taylor is calculated to remove any apprehensions that may be entertained of Santa Anna's advance at the head of all his legions:—  
HEAD QUARTERS ARMY OF OCCUPATION,  
Camp near Monterey, D. C. S. 1846.

Sir—As I expect to march in a few days for Victoria, I consider the present a proper occasion to explain somewhat in detail the dispositions which have been made, and which are contemplated, for the occupation and defence of this frontier. With this view I enclose a sketch exhibiting the line from Parras to Tampico, and showing how a portion of that line is naturally marked by the chain of the "Sierra Madre."

It will be seen at once that San Luis Potosi is a position almost equally distant from the points of this line. This would give the force at San Luis a very great advantage over us were it not for the nature of the country and the communications; the regions between San Luis and the mountains being generally supplied with water and subsistence, and the road by Saitillo and Monterey being the only practicable route for artillery across the mountains. Without artillery, the Mexican troops are not at all formidable, and, I think, have but little confidence in themselves. I therefore consider the position of Saitillo and Parras as of prime importance. With an intermediate post at Patos, and the means, by a good road, of rapidly unloading, if necessary, I deem the columns of Brigadier General Wood and Worth quite equal to hold that flank of the line. I shall, however, reinforce the latter general, particularly in cavalry, and shall establish a reserve at this place to support the advanced positions, should the movements of the enemy require it.

Brigadier General Wood is understood to be now at Parras with his column, say 2100 strong, with six guns. Brigadier General Worth has his headquarters at Saitillo—his command consisting of some 1200 regular troops with eight guns. I propose to reinforce him by two regiments of volunteer foot, and a portion of the Kentucky cavalry. Lieutenant Kearney's company is all the regular cavalry force I can assign him at present.

At Monterey will be the headquarters of Major General Butler, commanding the reserve. Two companies of artillery and one of the weak infantry battalions (4th) will compose the garrison of the place. The troops of Gen. Butler's proper division, (Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky,) will be at this point, and in echelon, on the route hence to Camargo and the mouth of the Rio Grande, except those which may be ordered to reinforce General Worth as above indicated.

Tampico is now garrisoned by eight strong companies of artillery, and the Alabama regiment of volunteers, say 1000 effectives. I consider this force quite sufficient to hold the place, controlling as we do, the harbor. \* \* \* \* \* These considerations attracted my attention to Victoria before the surrender of Tampico, but I now deem it more than ever important, for I have reason to believe that a corps of observation is in that quarter, under the orders of General Urrea, having his headquarters perhaps at Tula, and sending forward advanced parties as far as Victoria.

Major General Patterson has accordingly been instructed to march from Matamoros on Victoria, with three regiments of volunteers from his division, one being the Tennessee horse. I propose to move from this point, say by the 12th instant, with the regular troops now here, under Brigadier General Twigg, (except those to be left in garrison, as above,) and the regiments of General Patterson's division, under Brigadier General Quitman. At Matamoros, 65 miles from this, I shall effect a junction with Riley, who is now there, and incorporate with the column the 2d Tennessee regiment, under orders for that place. With this augmented force I expect effect a junction with Major General Patterson before Victoria. \* \* \* \* \* You will perceive that one effect of the arrangements above indicated will be to throw Major Gen. Patterson, with the troops of his appropriate division, (Tennessee, Illinois, Mississippi, Alabama and Georgia,) on the left and near the coast, while Major General Butler, with his division, occupies the line of communication from the Rio Grand to Saitillo.

Intelligence received this moment from Saitillo, represents all quiet in front. We have reports of a revolution in Mexico, embracing two or three States, and directed against General Santa Anna, but the information does not come in an authentic form.  
I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,  
Z. TAYLOR,  
Major General U. S. A. Commanding.  
The Adjutant General of the Army,  
Washington, D. C.

Frazer says, a house with a wife is often warm enough; a house with a wife and her mother is rather warmer than any spot on the known globe; a house with two mothers-in-law is so excessively hot, that it can be likened to no place on earth at all, but one must go lower for a sun.

### THE TARIFF.

The following resolution, submitted on the 8th instant by Mr. CAMERON, was taken up, for consideration:  
Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to report to the Senate on what articles embraced in the tariff act of 1846, the duties can be increased beyond the existing rates, so as to augment the revenue, and to what extent the said duties can be increased, and what additional revenues would accrue therefrom.

Mr. CAMERON said he called for this information, with the hope of drawing the attention of the finance department of the government to some articles not included in the free list, that will, in his opinion, greatly augment the revenue. His object was to furnish the government with money to carry on the war, or to close it, upon terms honorable to the country—to sustain the troops who had so patriotically filled the ranks of the army, and to make the burden as light as possible upon those who will have to furnish the means. The objects of taxation, recommended by the Secretary of the Treasury, tea and coffee, having met with no favor in the House, whose duty it is, by the constitution, to originate bills of revenue, and the session of Congress being already nearly half-ended, it was time that every one should turn his attention to the subject of revenue, and do what he could to furnish supplies. The gallant men who have volunteered to risk their lives for the honor of their country, should not, for a day be permitted to want a single comfort promised to them. The Secretary of the Treasury has stated in his report of last year that on the four articles of coal, iron, sugar, and molasses, there was made six millions of revenue, at an average duty of 50 per cent. Upon these articles, by the tariff of 1846, we have brought the duties down to 50 per cent. Upon iron, these reductions will fall most heavily upon hoops, nail rods, and sheet iron, which have paid a duty of from 50 to 115 per cent; and of which the imports amounted to five thousand tons. To raise the same amount of revenue from these articles, the number of tons imported must be increased to over 20,000, an amount so large that no one will, for a moment, suppose its consumption possible. This reduction is made, too, at a time when its advocates tell us that the great demand for railroad iron in Europe must prevent its increased exportation to this country, proving clearly that it was an error on the part of those who formed the bill. I desire to see the highest amount of duty on these articles that, in the opinion of the Secretary of the Treasury will come within his idea of a revenue standard. By the bill of 1846 there will be a loss in the revenue upon the importation of 1845, of over one million of dollars. This, too, in a time of war when our expenses are necessarily greatly increased, and at a time, too, when our credit has sunk so that our loans have already fallen about 16 per cent, only because capitalists fear that the revenue will not be sufficient to insure the prompt payment of interest upon the loans that will necessarily have to be made for the most economical support of the government. But these are not the only articles in the bill of 1846 upon which the discrimination acts injuriously upon the revenue while it destroys the domestic manufacturer. Sheathing copper is admitted free, while the duty collected is laid on the bars and pigs. The import of copper amounts to upwards of \$2,000,000. The pigs make only \$800,000 of this amount. The duty is thus laid on the smallest amount imported, and the largest is permitted to come in free. Is there wisdom or justice in this? Our mountains are full of copper ore, while for the want of care on the part of the government, in its revenue laws, it is useless. We have but two or three smelting furnaces in the Union, while we have rolling establishments enough in the country to roll into sheets all the copper it needs. To get revenue, the duty should be on the sheets, and if any is to be free, it should be the raw material. On sugar there is another positive loss of revenue. The duty being the same on the raw article that it is on the refined sugar, they will not both be imported. The Dutch and English refineries get the raw sugar clear of duty, by drawbacks. It requires nearly two pounds of raw sugar to make one of refined, and hence the duty is reduced one half by every pound of refined sugar you import. Increase the duty on the refined article, and you not only increase the revenue, but you benefit your sugar planters and non engaged in the refining business. A single house in Philadelphia has half a million of dollars invested in it. That house has brought the business to such perfection, that it makes the best article in the world at a less price than was formerly paid for the inferior one of Europe. Upon sugar the Secretary estimates the loss of revenue on an importation the same as last year—at one million and a half of dollars; and it will, I think, be much greater. I could add many other articles, such as cordage, glass, paper, white lead, &c., but I forbear for the present, as I cannot suppose that any objection will be made to a mere resolution asking for information.

When Santa Anna has murdered his army of twenty-five thousand men, Judy undertakes it is General Taylor's situation to pepper it.

In all your undertakings consider the end you have in view, and be sure it be really good, or at least innocent.

### Terrible Explosion on a Railroad.

SEVEN MEN KILLED.—A most terrible accident occurred on Thursday evening, on the Reading Railroad, near Mill Creek, by which seven men were killed. The fatal catastrophe was caused by the explosion of the boiler of a locomotive attached to a train of burden cars, on the way from Richmond to the coal mines. It occurred about 8 o'clock, just a part of the train had passed the railroad bridge at Mill Creek, and is attributed to neglect on the part of the engineer, in not keeping up a proper supply of water, and the sudden introduction of the water boiler, when, as it is supposed, the flues were intensely heated. The locomotive was a large one and is a complete wreck, the explosion taking effect upward and outward, and throwing portions of it to a great distance. Two persons were found some 200 yards distant, imbedded in the earth. The scene was a horrible one yesterday morning, as the place around for many yards was strewn with limbs and mutilated portions of the bodies, and pieces of torn and burnt flesh. As far as is known, there were but the seven persons on the locomotive, or attached to the train, all of whom, from the circumstances, must have been on the locomotive and tender at the time. We have only been able to learn the names of five of them, viz: Jacob Sallenberger, the engineer, who resided at Richmond, and has a family there; Ben-ville Berger, conductor, who has a family at Reading; Simon Fitzpatrick, fireman, who lived at Richmond, John Miller, and a man named Coyle, brakemen, also belonging to Richmond. The name of the third brakeman is not known. The seventh unfortunate was a stranger, belonging to Germantown, who is supposed to have got on the train to go up the road.

The body (a mere trunk) of one of the brakemen was found on the hill, about two hundred yards distant, where it was thrown with heavy pieces of the boiler; from appearances on the snow, it is supposed to have bounded twenty-five feet after it first struck. The body of the engineer was through the limbs of a large tree, leaving behind in the tree a portion of the unfortunate man's clothing.  
The body of the conductor was found in the tank, dreadfully burned, and lacerated with pieces of wood which had been forced into his body. Another was thrown up the hill, and it appears that the body struck the fence, and such was the force that some of the rails of the fence were torn away, and the body found broken or bent double. The concussion was so great that the watchmen at the station house at the bridge, while standing in the door, was knocked down, remaining insensible for a considerable time. In his fall he upset the stove, and very narrowly escaped a horrible death, for his wife, at their residence near by, seeing an unusual light in the station on fire, the flames spreading, and her husband incapable of realizing his dangerous situation. An inquest was held upon the bodies by the coroner of Montgomery county, yesterday morning, and we understand that five of them were taken to Richmond, and the other two to Reading.—Phil. Ledger.

We subjoin an extract from a letter, which appeared in last week's "Bloomsburg Democrat," respecting one JOHN IZART, who expected from the "Guards" on their way to Mexico the utmost farthing for turnpike toll. A friend at our elbow suggests that his name ought to be changed to "Gizzard," as his bowels of compassion certainly want enlargement.  
Danville Democrat.

### Pass Him Around.

The Squire of the Turnpike Company of the Huntingdon and Cambria Turnpike, upon which we travel from Waterstreet to Pittsburg, passed along the mile and in the most peremptory manner possible commanded the gate keepers to exact the utmost farthing of toll of the teamsters. The name of this unfeeling wretch is JOHN IZART. The charter of the Company provides that all soldiers and military men shall pass free when going to and returning from parade, and yet when soldiers are going into actual service of their country, must be charged full toll. One poor woman who tended a gate card like a child because she was compelled to collect the toll, and said it was unjust, and if she had the money she would pay it in place of the Guards. I am of the opinion that every honest man throughout this nation will join with me and say that the name of JOHN IZART, of Spruce Creek, Huntingdon county and State of Pennsylvania, should be branded with eternal infamy and disgrace for attempting to exact toll from those who are on their way to fight for their country.

MARSH HUBBETS PAYING.—Mr. Koyser, a member of the Massachusetts Legislature from Dedham, said he would cut off his right hand before he would hold it up in favor of any proposition to afford any aid whatever to this infamous war with Mexico.  
Mr. Bradford, another member, from Walpole, said he would tell the drivers in this infernal Mexican war, that they were to expect no aid from Massachusetts.

### Origin of Negro Slavery.

Mr. Bancroft, in the first volume of his history of the United States, gives an account of the early traffic of the Europeans in slaves. In the middle ages the Vandians purchased white men and Christians, and others, and sold them to the Saracens in Sicily and Spain. In England, the Anglo Saxon nobility sold their servants as slaves to foreigners. The Portuguese first imported negro slaves from Western Africa into Europe in 1482. Spain soon engaged in the traffic, and negro slaves abounded in some places of that kingdom. After America was discovered, the Indians of Hispaniola were imported to Spain and made slaves. The Spaniards visited the coast of North America, and kidnapped thousands of the Indians, whom they transported into slavery in Europe and the West Indies.

Columbus himself enslaved 500 native Americans, and sent them into Spain, that they might be publicly sold at Seville. The practice of selling North American Indians into foreign bondage continued for nearly two centuries. Negro slavery was first introduced into America by Spanish slaveholders, who emigrated with their negroes. A royal edict of Spain authorized negro slavery in America in 1503. King Ferdinand himself sent from Seville 50 slaves to labor in the mines. In 1511, the direct traffic in slaves between Africa and Hispaniola was enjoined by a royal ordinance. Las Casas, who had seen the Indians vanish away like dew before the cruelties of the Spaniards, suggested the expedient that the negroes, who alone could endure severe toils, might be still further employed. This was in 1518. The mistaken benevolence of Las Casas extended the slave trade which had been previously established.

Sir John Hawkins was the first Englishman that engaged in the slave trade. In 1652 he transported a large cargo of Africans to Hispaniola. In 1667 another expedition was prepared, and Queen Elizabeth protected and allowed in the traffic. Hawkins, in one of his expeditions, set fire to an African city, and out of 8000 inhabitants succeeded in seizing 260. James Smith, of Boston, and Thos. Keyser, first brought upon the colonies the habit of participating in the African slave trade. In 1645 they imported a cargo of negroes from Africa.

Throughout Massachusetts the cry of justice was raised against them as malefactors and murderers; the guilty men were committed for the offence, and the representatives of the people ordered the negroes to be restored to their native country at the public charge. At the latter period there were both Indian and negro slaves in Massachusetts. In 1620 a Dutch ship entered James River, and landed 20 negroes for sale. This is the epoch of the introduction of negro slavery in Virginia. For many years the Dutch were principally concerned in the slave trade in the market of Virginia.

THE LOSSES OF THE AMERICAN ARMY in Mexico already by sickness and in battle, exceeded the whole loss of our armies in the late war, which endured three years.—Exchange paper.

The losses in Mexico in the three battles fought, in killed and wounded, as official documents show, is about 800 men. The loss by sickness cannot so accurately be ascertained; reports, evidently greatly exaggerated, say from 1400 to 4000. These reports have been authenticated by no official statement, and there is strong reason to believe that the whole number of deaths by sickness does not exceed five hundred. The corps of Gen. Worth, numbering 8000, on its way from Lavaca, to Presidio, Matamoros and Parras, the longest march yet made, has, by official reports, not lost a man. Gen. Kearney, with a similar number, reached Santa Fe without losing a platoon. The volunteers on the low waters of the Rio Grande have experienced fever and dysentery, and many of them have turned home in consequence, but there is no reason to believe that the amount of deaths exceeds the number above stated. We have no means at hand of comparison of the number with the losses in the late war; but if the American armies got off with a loss of 1500 persons only, in the three years' war, they were more fortunate than the British, whose losses in a single battle exceeded that number.

Since the above was written, we have seen a table of the killed, wounded and missing in the American army in twenty-four battles and skirmishes upon land during the war of 1812. The killed amounted to 1341, wounded 2514, missing 691—total 4546; exclusive of more than a thousand prisoners. As the most brilliant part of the war for our arms was upon the water, where there were many hard fought and bloody actions, the loss must have been much greater than the above statement shows, and far exceeding our losses in Mexico.—Phil. Ledger.

Alexander's report—poor, tender hearted fellow—when there were no words to compare Louis Philippe's head, bearing of the weight of Miss Burdett's burr, burst into tears, not having another son to marry.